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(Late of Lancaster, Ohio.)

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Belmont Chronicle.

New Series-Vol. 5, No. 14

Establishd in 1813.

Selected Loetry.

THE LOST CHIEF.

He fifled the Nation's eye and heart.
An homored, leved, familiar name;
So much a brother, that his fame
Seemed of our lives a committee part.

BY CHARLES G. HALPINE -- (MILES O'REILLT.)

His towering figure, sharp and spare,
Was with such nervous tension arrung,
As if on each strained sinew swung
The burden of a people's care.

His changing face what pen can draw— Pathetic, kindly, droll or storn; And with a glunce so quick to learn The inmost truth of all he saw.

Pride found no idle space to spawa
Her fancies in his busy mind;
His worth—like health or air—could find
No just approisal till withdrawn.

Statutess and ones-wiled to place— To this one end his carnest face Was sent through every burdened hour.

The vail that hides from our dull eyes
A hero's worth, Death only lifts;
While he is with us, sil his gifts
Find hosts to question, few to prize.

But done the battle—wou,the strife, When torghes light jis vanited tomb, throat gerns flast out and crowns thame The day clod traws undecked in life.

And men of whom the world will talk

For ages hence, may noteless move; And only, as they quit us, prove That giant souls have shared our walk:

Por Heaven—aware what follies lurk In our weak hearts—their mission done, Smatches her loved ones from the san In the same hourthat crowns their work.

O. leved and lost! Thy patient tell Had rebed our cause in Victory's light. Our Country stood redeemed and bright, With not a slave on all her soil.

Again o'er Southern towns and towers
The engles of our nation flew;
And as the weeks to Summer grew
Each day a new success was ours.

Mid peals of bells, and cannon bark.
And shouting streets with flags ablormSpet the shrill arrow of thy deom,
And, is an instant, all was dark!

Thick clouds around us seem to press;
The heart throbs quickly—then is still;
Father his hard to say, "Thy will
Be done?" in such an hear as this.

And, raised on Faith's white wings, unfurled In heaven's pure light, of him we say : ...He fell upon the self-same day. _____; A GREATER DIED TO SAVE THE WORLE."

Choice Mis cellany.

The Drummer Boy.

An incident occurred in the President's room in November last which illustrates the

President's chair, and, with bowed head and

have been a drummer in a regiment for two

years, and my Colonel got angry with me and turned me off; I wastaken sick and have

been a long time in hospital. This is the first day I have been out. I came to see if

you cannot do something for me."

The President looked kindly and tenderly

at him, and asked him where he lived. He replied that he had no home. "Where is your father?" said the President. "He died

in the army," answered the boy. "Where is your mother?" "My mother is dead also.

I have no father, no mother, no brothers,

Lincoln's eyes filled with tears, and he said

said the boy, "I am teo weak, and the Surgeon of the hospital told me I must leave; and I have no money, and no friends, and no

The scene was indescribably tender and

affecting, and the President immediately

drew from his drawer a card, on which he wrote his wishes, that the officers should

When the card was handed to the drum

A JOKE FOR SELFISH HUBBANDS. -Lord

some miraculous chance, was going to pick it up, when Lord Ellanborough furiously called out. 'Drive on!' The bandbox was accordingly lett by the ditch side. Having

at the Court House. "Where's my wig-

where's my wig?"
"My Lord." replied his attendant.
was thrown out of the carriage window.

KEEP THEM OUT.—"I don't want to hear naughty words," said a little boy. "It's no matter," said another boy, "Joe Town says it is in one ear and out of the ether."—"No," rejoined the little boy, "the werst of it is, when naughty words get in, they stick;

to him: "Can't you sell newspapers?"

trembling frame, said.

place to go to.

Abraham Lincoln.

"Mr. President, I

tenderness of his great and noble heart.

A martyr to the cause of man, His blood is freedom's cucharist, And in the world's great fore list His name shall lead the van!

He was his Country's—not his own!
He had no wish but for her weal!
Nor for himself could think or feel
But as a in orer for her throne.

Her flag upon the hights of power.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, MAY 4, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865. Major-Gen. Dix. New-York: Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from

An agreement for a suspension of hos-Gen. Sherman. tilities, and a memorandum for what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst. by Gen. Sherman with the Robel General Johnston. The Rebel Gen. Breckinridge was present at the cen-

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cab-

Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hos-talities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night of 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, in-forming him that Gen. Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an ar-

rangement for terms of peace.

The letter of Gen. Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the Rebel Congress. a letter of Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, whe, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant. and telegraphed to Gen. Grant :

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865,12 P. M. Lieut. Gen. Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have ne conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.
He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President helds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Steneman to withdraw from Salisbury and jein him will probably open the way Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumula-

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond, says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman, or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end."

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant with the Grant started for North Carolina te direct tenderness of his great and noble heart.

Among the large number of persons waiting in the room, standing around to speak to him, was a small, pale, delicate boy. The President saw him standing looking so faint and weak, and said to him, "Come here, my boy, and tell me what you want." The boy advanced, placed his band on the arm of the Describers, and with lowed hard and Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of Wat. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865. As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gens. Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between these two Generals, and the results no sisters," and, bursting into tears, the boy said, "and no friends. Nobody cares for me." The scene was very affecting. Mr. are as follows :

MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, and in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both pres-

First-The contending armies now in the wrote his wishes, that the officers and the care (in his own affectionate language,) "for this poor boy."

either one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say 48 hours—allowed. Second—The Confederate armies new in mer boy, a smile lit up his face, all wet with tears, and he returned fully convinced that he had at least one good and true friend in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals; there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Wash-Ellenborough was once about to go on the circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said she circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said she circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said she would like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objection, provided she did not encumber the carriags with bandboxes, which were his abhorence. During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough happening to stretch his legs, struck his foot against something below the seat. He discovered that it was a bandbox. Up went the window and out went the bandbox. The coachman stopped, and the footman thinking the bandbox had tumbled out of the window by some miraculous chance, was going to pick ington City, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the

States respectively.

7 hird.—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legisla tures taking the oath prescribed by the Cen-stitution of the United States; and where onflicting State Gevernments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the reached the country town where he was to officiate as judge. Lord Elleuberough proceeded to array himself for his appearance

United States. Fourth-The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws

of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Exe-cutive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of States respectively. Sixth-The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to "No," rejoined the little boy, "the werst of it is, when naughty words get in, they stick; so I mean to do my best to keep them out,"
That is right. Keep them out, for it is cometimes hard work to turn them out when they once get in.

A Sweps named Swan Johnson, residing in Nicollet County, Minnesota, under the belief that he was ordered to do so by the spirits under pain of being kept from heaven, took his son, nine years of age, into a field and chopped his head off with an ax. The hoy made no resistance. The spirits had assured Johnson that if he cut the head off, he could put it en again and bring him to life. This, however, he found he could not the head off.

This, however, he found he could not the head of the has been arrested.

Commanding the Army of the United
States in North Carolina.

States in North Carolina.

Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

Henry Ward Beecher's Tribute insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, on the 19th insecting of the people of Cadis, This proceeding of Gen. Sherman was The New York Tribune says:

unapproved, for the following, among other First-It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Gen. Sherman) had no authority to

enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government. Third—It undertook to re-establish the Rebel State Governments, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of the Robels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were dis-banded, and used to conquer and subdue

the loyal States. Fourth-By the restoration of the Rabel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish Slavery.

The speaker went on to say that two such orbs of joy and sorrow never before would be enabled to re-establish Slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the Rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the Rebel States to the debt consummated by the Rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the consideration of the States of the severy department of the United States Government.

States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved Rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been degree degree to the configuration of the configuration liberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the Rebels had ever asked in their most

prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved Rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in condition to renew their effort to overthrew the United States Government, and subdue the leyal States, whenever their atrength was recruited and any opportunity should

GEN. SHERMAN'S TERMS. ecial Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1865. It was generally understood here on Friday night that a special bearer of dispatches had arrived from Gen. Sherman, with terms of capitulation. Had these terms been presented to the public ten days ago, they might have been received with nething more than surprise or disfavor. Coming as they do after the tragical events just enacted, they seem to have been received in all quarters in Washington with a shudder of here.

of horror. A prominent member of the Cabinet expresses the opinion that the Rebel Government would have given up the contest any time during the past four years upon a tender of equally favorable terms. Great dissatisfaction is felt by the Government that Sherman did not obey its orders and evertake and subdue this last remnant of armed application. rebellion. It is characterized here as "Sher-

Gen. Grant was immediately dispatched by its minions slew him, and in slaying him man's capitulation. to the theater of action. He was in entire accord with the President and Cabinet as the subject. By the calling in of Stoneman's Cavalry the back-door is left wide open for Left Davis's correct with the correct with the calling in of Stoneman's correct with the calling in the off. Davis's escape, and indeed the escape not such a one as this - without provocation. of Jehnston's army. It is supposed that Davis and Breckinridge prepared the terms of surrender which Sherman has ralted his eager army nearly two weeks to consider.

It is due the memory of the late President of the back pression of the late of the shear of the late of the shear of the late of

It is due the memory of the late President to state that he was firm in the conviction that the Gens. in the field had nothing to do with diplomacy or negotiations for peace. It was upon this settled policy that peace. It was upon this settled policy that his dispatch to Grant was dictated on the night of the 3d of March.

It is said President Johnson and Secretities and President Johnson and Secretities and President Johnson and Secretities are also seemed to be seen to

tary Stanton betrayed a good deal of the imposed in him, vigilant of the Constitution, careful of the laws, wise for liberty, in that he himself for his life long has known

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER. Fertress Monroe, April 22, 1865. The following impertant order of Gen. Sherman was received here this morning. HDQES MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, April 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 58.-The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Petomac to the Rie Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies. army commander will group histcamps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry, and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarthat it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rewdyism, and petty crime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the eavalry; Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a denet for the convenience of each range a depot for the convenience of each

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

THE poets of the past have spoken in advance of our heroes of to-day. Homer makes the following evident allusion to Ulysses S. Grant:

Ye Gods: what wonders has Ultrass; wrought, What fruits his condust and his courage yield. Great in the council, glorious in the field! Generous he rises in the State's defease, To club the factions tangue of insolence, Such just examples on offenders shown, Seldom silence, and assert the throne. Byron' clearly spoke of our cavaly he

when he said "Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain, and sure to all of him which may remain, Sighing that Nature form'd but one such man, and shore the dis in moulding SMERIDAN."

Ir is to the Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity shroad Webster.

I would prefer to be silent in the present of your dead friend and mine, the friend of our common country and our common Henry Ward Beecher's church was crowd ed en Sunday merning to its full capacity, and hundreds were turned away from the

humanity. Suddenly stricken with sorrow, a great people, covering a continent looking out upon Europe from their Eastern and upon Asia from their Western homes, bow doors. Half an hour before the services commenced all the seats were filled, and large numbers crewded the aisles and en-Abraham Lincoln. Of him no formal words of eulogy need be spoken; his works do praise him. The people knew and leved him. trances, and persons even sat upon the preacher's platform and stood outside lookpreacher's platform and stood cutside looking in at the windows. After prayer, the singing of hymns, and the reading of the 20th Psalm, Mr. Beceher took as his text the first five verses of the last chapter of Deuteronomy, and commenced his discourse by drawing a parallel between the history He was wise, gentle and good; just and merciful. He possessed, in largest measure, the spirit of our Divine Master: if his enemy hungered, he fed him; if he thirsted, he gave him drink. This man, our President, of Moses, after leading his people many who in all the best of qualities of human nature, was second to none who ever wore the robes of civil magistracy, has fallen by years through the wilderness, obtaining only a vision and not a realization of the promised land, and dying; and that of the late President passing through toil, sorrow an assassin's hand, in your capital. He has died that his country might live.

I do but speak what all men knew: that and war, to come near to the promised land of neace, into which he might not pass over.

duty, that highest word revealed by God to man, from the observance of which comes the strength of nations, the security of could be abandoned in a moment, in an person, the joy and beauty and happiness efficious fit of generosity to a defoated party of life. It was the first duty of Abraham of insurgents. A subordinate military of the strength of the Lincoln, as Chief Magistrate, made sorby the election of the people, and by the ex-press words of their supreme law, to prepress words of their supreme law, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. For the performance of this duty he was bound by his official eath, that eath which, in his own significant words. "was registered in heaven." He kept his oath inviolate he performed his whole duty. Under God our faithful President, good as he was great, did preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, the law of our national life; without which our American he was achieving success to the country's walked for days as though a ccrpse lay in their house. The city forgot to roar. Never did so many hearts in so brief a time touch did so many hearts in so brief a time touch two such boundless feelings. It was the uttermost of joy and the uttermost of sorrow—noen and midnight without a space between. We should not mourn, however, because the departure of the President was so sudden. When one is prepared to die, the suddenness of death is a blessing. They that are taken awake and watching as the bridgroom dressed for the wedding, and not those that die in pain and stupor, are blessed. Neither should we mourn the manner of his death. The soldier prays that he may die by the shot of the enemy in the heur of victory, and it was meet that he should be joined in a common experience in death with the brave men to whom he had been joined in all his sympathy and life. national life; without which our American nationality can no more live than can the

nation's life by enforcing a nations laws.

Though his mortal frame has perished, Though his mortal frame has perished, his fame and great and good soul are as deathless as the stars. Thank God the Republic for which he died still lives. In the presence of this united, victorious, but that poison to all true national feeling—that sorrow-stricken people, let all his assassins destruction of all respect for popular know how impotent are their malice and institutions, and of regard for a Government This blow was but the expiring rebellion.— Epitomized in this foul act we find the ance, the last pity, and fire the soul with invinciple determination that the breeding-system of such mischiefs and monsters shall be forever and utterly destroyed. We needed not that he should put on paper that he

been joined in all his sympathy and life. -

as to take away from men the last forbear

believed in slavery who with treason, with

rally, how easily the Government passes

what it is to suffer from the stings of sla-

very, and to prize liberty from the bitter

sleeps has by this event been clothed with

new influence. His simple and weighty words will be gathered like those of Wash-

ington, and quoted by those who, were he alive, would refuse to listen. Men will receive a new access to patriotism. I swear you on the alter of his memory, to be more

faithful to that country for which he has

perished. They will, as they follow his hearse, swear a new hatred to that slavery against which he warred, and which in vanquishing him has made him a martyr and

conqueror. I swear you by the memory of

this martyr to hate slavery with an unaba table hatred and to pursue it. They will

admire the firmness of this man in justice, his inflexible conscience for the right, his gentleness and moderation of spirit, which

not al! the hate of party could turn to bit-

terness. And I swear you to his justice and to his mederation and to his mercy. How

can I speak to that twilight million to whom

triumphal march mightier than one alive.

that ever was fit to live, dead? Disenthralled from the flesh and rises to the unob-

You need not talk too much to get a

reputation for sense; one good remark

is better than twenty dull or common

experiences of his own life. Even he

avow my belief, said the speaker, will be found a man true to every

know how impotent are their malice and rage, that though by their unmatched crime they have wounded, deeply wounded the heart of this great people, they have not destroyed and cannot destroy that people's nationality. As well attempt to quench the golden fires of God's firmament. A nation true to itself and just to all, cannot die while there be men upon the earth.

The best and fittest tribute which the people can pay to the memory of their fallen chief, is to read aright, and follow the lesson of his life, fidelity, even unto death, to the Republic and its just and equal law of liberty to all. This uprising of the people proclaims that it was not in vain that a hundred thousand of the neblest and bravest of the land have given up their lives, amidst the consuming fires of battle, for the life of the Republic,

Surely, if those who die for a great cause are permitted in that nobler and better life to murder, with cruelty infernal, hevered around that majestic man to destroy his life. He was himself the long life sting with which Slavery struck at Liberty, and he carried the poison that belonged to slavery; and as long as this parion lasts, it will very; and as long as this nation lasts it will never be forgotten that we have had one martyr President-never, never while time lasts, while Heaven lasts, while hell rocks

permitted in that nobler and better life to General was entirely unconcerned in the which they ascend, to keep watch over those notorious acts of his subalteran. for whom they suffered, it must be to our martyr President and defenders a new joy to know, that by their death the nation' great example, the millions who survive them are as one, forever united to defend it. Our patriot President, though dead by a

traitor's hand, will live again, and be hon ored in all the hereafter. Egypt. Men love liberty and hate slavery to-day mere than ever before. How natu-"For harranity sweeps onward, where to-day the marry into the hands of the new President, and

stands; e-morrow, eroushes Judus, with the silver in his While the booting mob of yesterday, with silent awe To glean up the scattered ashes, into History's golden of liberty, true to the whole trust that is

Ave, on to-merrow, the heating meb who but yesterday laid in wait for our Presi-dent's life, and with suppressed breath cried, crucify him, crucify him, will, consumed by remorse, in silent awe return to pay that homage to his perished dust which they denied to his pare and gentle spirit. For the Belmont Chronicle.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of the Periclesian Literary Society, Hopedale, Ohio, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, in regard to the death of Lieut. J. M. BRANUM, who fell at Bentonville, N. C.

low member, Lieut. J. M. BRANUM, of Co. C. 98th Regt. O. V. I., therefore, Resolved, That we, the members Periclesian Literary Society, with sadness of testify to the true manhood, moral and intellectual worth of him "whom to know was

his name was as the name of an angal of God, and whom God sent before them to lead them out of the house of bondage. O Resolved. That in him the Society loses an active, working, intelligent and worthy member; the community in which he lived a noble member of society, and his "com-Thou Shepherd of Israel, that didst com-fort Thy people of old, to Thy care we com-mit these helpless and long wronged and grieved. And now the martyr is moving in

The nation rises up at every stage of his coming; cities and States are as pall-bearers, and the cannon beats the hours in solemn progression; dead, dead, dead, he yet apeaketh. Is Washington dead? Is Hampden dead? Is David dead? Is any man, that are man fit a live dead? Disapphrall. When peace shall bless our shore again and the blood stained, battle-scarred Banner of the Free—victorious on a hundred battle-fields—shall wave triumphantly all over the fair fields of Columbia; and while we mourn that he and a hoat of others who have gone down amid the "storm of shot and shell," will not enjoy the blessings for which they fought. It is our humble wish, our grateful prayer that their memories our grateful prayer that their memories may be held "ever sacred"—that prattling intency may love to him, and he must now go where so many have gone before—on to tax shelf. He has proved himself a good General in some restructed sphere where passion never comes, he begins his illimitable work. His life now is grafted upon the infinite, and will be fruitful as no earthly life can be. Pass on. Four years ago, oh! Illinois, we took from among intancy may love to hisp, and exalted man- proved himself a good General in some reyour midst an untried man from among the people. Behold, we return him to you a mighty conqueror, not thine any more, but the nation's -not ours, but the world's.

but the nation's—not ours, but the world's. Give him place, oh ye praisers! in the midst of this great continent his dust shall rest a sacred treasure to myriads who shall pilgrim to that shrine to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism. Ye winds that move over the mighty space of the West, chant his requiem! Ye people, behold the martyr whose blood, as so many articulate words, pleads for fidelity, for law, for liberty! Resolved. That a copy of these resolu-tions be placed upon our Minute Book, a copy sent to the parents of the deceased, and a copy to both the St. Clairsville Ga-zette and BELMONT CHRONICLE, with a request to publish. Wilson TAGGART,

W. N. EATON,
WOPEDALE, O., April 21, 2866.

The Principles of Gen. Sher-

The general consent of the insurgents who The general consent of the insurgents who have fallen into our power through the late victories, including such of their polisical leaders as have sought to inaugurate reconstruction, no matter how implacable they still may be in their animosity, is that slavery is forever destroyed. They have accepted the conviction that, whatever other political terms they may obtain in the settlement, the abolition of slavery is fixed. That, after the legic of events has forced the South to accept the destruction of slavery as an accomplished fact, General Sherman should undertake to restorethe relation which is fraught with such allowities and to replace the slavery intercalamities, and to replace the slavery inter-est in the same political power in the South and in the nation, regires explanation; and

and in the nation, request explanation; and it cannot be accounted for upon the temporary impulse of magnanimity.

The ills which slavery has brought upon the country are too terrible; the recognition of the as the cause of the rebellion is too general; the measures which President Lincoln and Congreat have ordained for its removal, are too preminent in the conduct of the war; the hearts of the American people tee much engaged in its destruction, and their sentir President was murdered only because engaged in its destruction, and their sent-his fidelity to duty. He was faithful to ments too pronounced, to leave it to be sup-ments too pronounced, to leave it to be supposed that any man of intelligence sould think all this a light consideration, which could be abandoned in a moment, in an officer could not have assumed to rescind the well-considered proclamation of his com-mander-in-chief, which he had in the mest he was achieving success to the country's cause as the people understand it.

So determined and high handed a course,

American people live without air. History will record and perpetuate the fact in all the thereafter, that Abraham Lincoln saved a reasons compatible with fidelity to the countries of the countr try, compels us to look to personal princi-

Surely, if those who die for a great cause are lanta to Savannah, as if the commanding

But we have seen how invariably sympa thy for social relations which slavery greates, paralyzes military energies. Or if personal interest of the mere soldier of fortune shall lead men to follow the road to successand high rewards which our overwhelming superiority of force and our Beral estimate of success make easy, we see how readily this ansoundness in principle leads them to sacrifice the country's couse, in order to restore the slaveholding aristocracy to political power, and to commend themselves to its future favors. - | Oin, Gaz.

Sherman's Surrender.

The response of the country to Sherman's disgraceful conduct, is re assuring. There is, throughout the North, a feeling of indignation. It will be seen by our Washington specials, that the best officers in the army are also indignant. They regard the terms as disgraceful and degrading. The rank and file had not yet seen through the metter, and it was intended that they should not see through it. Shermen's order to the army, published yesterday, was the most suspicious act of the series. He, seemingly at least, meant to prepare the soldiers who doeth all things well," it has pleased the "God of Battles" to call "from earth dation for dissatisfaction, in case his course away" our highly esteemed friend and felhad the vanity to suppose the Government, in view of the assausination of the President, was not in condition to reject his programme. And it is worthy of note that Gen. Shormen knew of the murder of the President two days before he signed the agreement with Johnson, and purposely kept this knowledge from the army. The execution of the agree-ment under such circumstances was a double disgrace, and the order subsequently issued, Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew to the great cause of Liberty and Right, for which he fell a willing sacrifice, and hail with joy the day as not far distant—

When pears the same of the same

their disapprohation of Sherman's course. inflancy may love to thep, and exalted manhood love to revere the names of those who
died that their country might live.

Resolved. That we extend to the parents,
relatives and friends of the deceased, our
deep and heartfelt sympathy and prayerful
trust that "their loss may be his eternal
gain."

Provided That a corn of these resolu-

One cont's worth of a out wire, bent in the shape of the letter U, is a very good protection against burgians. Hang the curved part two extremities pass through the bow of the key after the door is looked. Then the burgiars may rage in vain, unless they break the door sewn.